Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] WEDENSDAY, APRIL 6, 1803. [No. 719.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bbls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap, Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of *DRY GOODS,*
Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

R. G. MARSTELLER.

April 1.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Kerseys, Coatings, Halfthicks, Fearnaught, Blankets, Planes, Negro Cottons, Worsted and other Stockings,
Irish Linens, Calicoes, Threads, Chintzes, Bedticks, Oznaburgs, Sewing Silks, Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs, India Cottons, &c &c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

April 2.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of *William Triplett*, of Round-Hill, deceased, are requested to bring them forward for adjustment and payment; and all those indebted to the estate, are respectfully called upon to make immediate payment to the Executors—it being their anxious wish to close all the accounts, and settle with the legatees as soon as possible.

CHARLES LITTLE, } *Ex'tors.*
GEO. TRIPLETT, }

March 1. d

Just Received and for Sale,
Sweet Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Cocoa Nuts. *Also,*
A few boxes of excellent Havanna SEGARS.

J. DYSON.

March 1. d

SALT,

Suitable for the Fisheries, and
ENGLISH COAL,
for sale on board the barque Henry, Capt. Trotter, just arrived from Liverpool. Apply to

R. T. HOOE & Co.

Who have likewise for Sale,

A quantity of English Slate for covering houses; Port, Dry Lisbon, & Calcavello Wines in qr. casks; soft shell'd Almonds in bags; Earthen Ware in crates, Stone Ware in crates; London Porter in casks; Pipes in boxes; Marble Slabs for Hearths, and a quantity of Georgia Cotton in bags.

March 31. d

LANDING

From the ship Maria, Captain Jackson,

200 casks R. Island Lime,
45 bls. Sugar,
50 bls. N. England Rum,
20 chests Hyson and Young Hyson Tea:

And from the sloop Columbia, Captain Carr, from Charleston,

20 casks fresh Rice,

For sale by

J. G. LADD.

April 1. d

Turk's Island Salt.

Just received 1600 bushels of Turk's Island SALT, afloat at Irwin's wharf—ALSO, a few boxes of fresh Prunes for sale by

J. and J. H. TUCKER.

March 28. d

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Saturday, the 5th of this month, a bright Mulatto Man, named STEPHEN; about 28 or 30 years of age: He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pleasant countenance, speaks rather slow, but very active and handy at any work; he served an apprenticeship to a weaver, is a good workman at that business, and a remarkable good hand in a brick yard; in short, he is smart at any thing he is set about; he is very fond of spirits of any kind. I cannot describe his dress. He never ran away before, so I expect he has been inticed off by some artful villain; if it be the case, and the man can be apprehended, I will give 50 Dollars on his conviction of the theft.

ROBERT BOGGESS.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harboring said fellow at their peril, as in that case they may expect to be prosecuted.

Fairfax County, March 22. d

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

Dec 18. d

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have for Sale,

50 boxes Segars,
2 bales Muslins,
6 pipes old Madera Wine,
5 tress's Threads,
100 pieces Bandanoes,
10 bales Cotton,
1 trunk low pric'd Callicoes,
2 butts French Brandy,
50 boxes Soap and Candles,
4 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,
50 kegs Tobacco (James river)
20 bls. Beef and Pork,
10 hhds. Sugar,
10 tons Swedish Iron,
20 boxes Chocolate,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
100 do. Writing do.
French and Nova Scotia Plaister,
Lisbon and Turk's Island Salt,
A large quantity of Bran to be sold very cheap, if taken away soon.

☞ They are giving Cash for Wheat, Flour, Corn, Rye and Tobacco.

April 2. d

ABEL WILLIS

Has just received,

Fresh Lemons by the box,
Apples by the bl.
Fresh Limes,
Sweet Cider by the bl.

And a general Assortment of Groceries.

March 22. d

Public Sale.

ON MONDAY the fourth day of April next will be sold at Vendue, on the premises, on a credit of 60 and 90 days,

Those two HOUSES on the south west corner of King and Washington streets, at present occupied by Philip Russel and John Violet.

Also,

The small House and shop on Washington street adjoining.

For information as to the title, &c. &c. apply to Jonah Thompson, Esq. or to

THOS. PATTEN.
Auctioneer.

March 15. d.

☞ N. B. The sale of the the above property is postponed until Thursday the 7th inst.

April 4. d.

Notice.

WHEREAS on the 21st of July 1802, I gave my notes to Samuel Harper for *Twelve Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Fifty Cents* each; one payable in eleven months after date, the other payable in fourteen months after date—and whereas the said Samuel Harper by an instrument of writing under his own hand and seal, bearing date with the notes, guaranteed the payment of two debts to me, the one from Owen Roberts for Fifteen Hundred Sixty four Dollars, 37 cents, the other from persons in the West Indies for Thirteen Hundred, Thirty-three Dollars, 33 cents; one half of each debt Samuel Harper is liable to me for—therefore, this is to give notice, that, unless those debts are paid to me on or before the time [illegible] notes become due, that I am determined not to pay the notes, except what may be due after deducting the aforesaid debts, which the said S. Harper has guaranteed to me. The debt of Roberts is under note, of course, is on interest from the time it becomes due.

GEORGE N. LYLES.

April 4. d10

Now Landing,

At Hepburn and Dundas's Wharf, from on board the ship Wells, from Bremen, an assortment of

German Oznaburgs, German & Swedish Barr Iron,

From ¾ to 2 inches square, and from 1 ½ to 2 ¼ inches broad and ¼ to ½ inch thick, which will be sold low for cash or a short credit, by

LEWIS DEBLOIS,

Who has also for Sale,

Russia and American made Cordage, Sherry Wine, and East India Sugar, in barrels.

April 4 d10t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Thursday morning last, a likely young negro man named BOB, (formerly the property of Mr. James Cavan) he is well formed, and about 5 feet, 4 inches high, has a remarkable stoppage in his speech which prevents his immediate reply to any question. He has taken with him a variety of good clothing, and as his relations and connections are principally in town, it is presumed he is concealed somewhere in its vicinity.

All masters of vessels and others are forwarned carrying him off at their peril.

R. B. JAMESSON.

April 4. d1m

Just received and for Sale by the subscriber, a quantity of

Nova-Scotia Grindstones,
of best grit and quality.

Also,

A few boxes N. Scotia smoked HERRINGS.

Wm. HODGSON.

April 2. d

FOR SALE,

10 *bls. English Potatoes,*
for seed.——Apply on board the ship Henry, at Col. Hooe's Wharf.

April 5. d3t

For Sale,

At Captain Davidson's, Sign of the Ship, Prince street,

A FEW SPRING GOODS,
Consisting of

6-4 Jaconet Muslin of different qualities, 4 4 white and colour'd border'd handkerchiefs, check'd, spott'd and colour'd muslin, 4 4 balazore handkerchiefs, 5 4 colour'd, border'd and hair shawls, Marseilles waistcoat pieces, cotton diaper table cloths, white and colour'd borders from 6-4 to 14 4, a few doz. do. diaper towels, different qualities, Guernsey shirts, watch chains, writing paper, Turkey red cotton and diaper in pieces, from 6 4 to 8-4. Also, a few pieces British sheeting of a fine quality——all of which will be sold low for cash by the subscriber.

JOHN HIGSON.

April 5. d3t

JOSIAH FAXON, & Co.

Have just received,

A cargo of fresh R. Island Lime.——*Also,*

A few boxes best Havanna SEGARS.

N. B. They have a quantity of Slacked Lime by the bushel or in casks, which they will sell very low for cash.

April 5. 6t d

For Sale,

Forty barrels new Beef,
Five bls. Pork,
Fine and coarse Salt,
First quality Sugar in bls.
Phila[illegible] and Lumo Sugar in hhds and bls.
Three pipes old Lisbon Wine,
Pennsylvania and Swedish Bar Iron,
One pair Bur Mill Stones, 5 feet diameter,
One pair Cologne do. about 5 feet.

And at the Mill,

Shorts and Bran,
Indian Meal,
Rye Meal,
Seed Oats,
Plaster of Paris by the bushel.

William Hartshorne.

4th Mo. 5. d

For Sale,

ONE half of the valuable tracts of LAND, in Stafford county, called *Bell Plains* and *Hickory Bottom*, late the property and residence of George Lee Waugh, deceased. Upon the land are an excellent dwelling house, with four rooms on each floor, and passage; a large barn, kitchen, dairy, and smoke house: bounded on one side by Potomac creek, where is an excellent fishery, and abundance of wild fowl in the season. This land will be sold altogether or in lots, as may best suit the purchasers. Any person desirous of viewing it, will be shewn Bell Plains, by applying to Mr. Cary Seldon who lives convenient, and the Hickory Bottom tract by Mr. John Sweetman, who can also shew all the lines.

If this land is not disposed of by private sale, it will be set up to the highest bidder, at Mr. Estes's tavern in Fredericksburg, on Friday the 6th day of May next, where a plat will be shewn to those who wish to purchase.

Two thirds of the purchase money must be paid down. Twelve months credit will be given for the balance, on giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date. For other particulars apply to the subscriber, who is authorised by the Devisees to bargain for the same.

Gawin Corbin Turberville.

King George County, Doegg, } dds
April 5, 1803. }

Cash given for rags.

CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday March 2.

DEBATE,

Upon Mr. Griswold resolution, to institute an investigation of the report of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

(Continued.)

After Mr. GRISWOLD sat down,

Mr Randolph said he rose to second the motion. The house would recollect that not longer since than yesterday, gentlemen, even those who generally acted, together, persisted in differing (in the case of the brig Henrick, condemned in a West India court) whether the captor was plaintif or defendant, in the action—& this after mutual explanation, and notwithstanding the copy of the record was before them. He mentioned this circumstance only to shew how easy it was, in an assembly so large, to confound and perplex any matter of fact which had not been previously enquired into and settled by a select committee. How much more easy then to take acceptions to an account, and to puzzle the house with long and intricate calculations prepared for the occasion. It is not to be expected that he should accompany the gentleman from Connecticut, through such a series of figures, nor could it be done with any benefit to the house. The professed object of the gentleman is inquiry. He has declared that he had no design to cast any imputation of misconduct on the commissioners of the sinking fund—that he hoped they would be able to give a satisfactory explanation of those points on which he felt dissatisfied, & yet, said, Mr. R. the observations of the gentleman would seem to be the effect of an unsatisfactory inquiry. If investigation alone were the object, wherefore delay it until now? would not the regular and natural course of a substantial inquiry have been, to move a resolution to that effect; to have instructed the committee of ways and means as to certain specific objects of investigation; and to have reserved observations which (whatever be their motive) do tend to impeach the conduct of the administration, until the report of the [illegible] prove unsatisfactory? The course which has been pursued, so far from leading to inquiry, seemed eminently calculated to preclude, or stifle it. A motion is brot forward on the eve of our dissolution, prefaced with observations calculated to excite much discussion, and to exhaust the time that was left, and this inquiry instead of being confined to one or two facts embraced a great variety of intricate details.

Mr. R. said, that he would examine into some of the statements, made respecting the application of the sum appropriated by the act of last session, to the reduction of the debt. And here he could not but remark the coincidence of the unaccounted balance of 114,000 some hundred dolls. stated by the gentleman, with the representations contained in a printed circular letter (of which he obtained a casual sight yesterday) addressed by a gentleman from North Carolina to his constituents; although the writer of the letter DID, and the gentleman from Connecticut did not give credit for the proceeds of the sale of the bank shares. [Here Mr. Griswold said that he was misunderstood; that in making out the balance of 114,000 dolls. he had given credit for the bank stock.] Mr. R. proceeded. He said that the gentlemen then agreed, as indeed he supposed at first they would, not only in the result but in all the intermediate steps which led to it. Whether the gentleman from Connecticut had availed himself of the labors of his friend, or had lent his assistance to them, he could not undertake to determine, but from the tenor of that letter, and of the objections which had just been offered, it was evident that the same master hand had prompted both. It was nevertheless contended that the proceeds of the bank shares could not be estimated as a part of the appropriation of seven millions 300,000 dollars to the public debt. Mr. R. said that the report of the commissioners of the sinking fund did not indeed include these proceeds in that sum, because the commissioners construed the law so as to have the utmost efficiency to the appropriation, and to pay, of course, a larger sum towards the reduction of the debt. But it was perfectly clear that these shares were included in that appropriation. [Here Mr. Randolph read the first section of the law.] This appropriation is made out of "so much of the duties on imports and tonnage, as together with the monies which now constitute the sinking fund (surplusses of revenue excepted) will amount to seven million three hundred thousand dollars"—and by the act of the 31st May, '96, the power to sell these shares is expressly given to the commissioners of the sinking fund; and they have been accordingly sold and applied to the purposes directed by that act. Those shares then did, when the appropriation was made, constitute a part of the sinking fund, and were what remained of five thousand shares, 2780 having been sold under the act of May, 1796, by the commissioners of the sinking fund. It is evident then, that the sinking fund might take credit for the sum produced by the sale of that stock, as part of the sum of dollars, 7,300,000. But exclusive of it, Mr. R. said it could easily be proved, that more than the amount appropriated had been disbursed on account of the debt. The items consisted, if gentlemen would turn to the report, of 1st disbursements on account of the interest of the whole debt. 2d. On account of the principal, viz. the Bank and Dutch debts, and the 8th and 2d instalments of the old and deferred six per cent. respectively, payable 1st Jan. 1803. 3d. The excess of guilders on hand, applicable to the payment of the Dutch debt falling due in the year 1803, after deducting the guilders on hand at the close of the year 1801, which were applicable to the payment of that debt falling due in the year 1802. This excess amounting to more than three millions six hundred thousand guilders, for which the commissioners of the sinking fund must have credit, having debited themselves for the amount on hand at the commencement of the year, will, after deducting the one million two hundred and eighty seven thousand six hundred dollars, produced by the sale of the Bank shares, amount to some what more than eight millions of dollars, or seven hundred thousand dollars (exclusive of the proceeds of the Bank stock) more than the commissioners were bound by law to pay.*

But the gentleman from Connecticut has said that no credit should be given for the year 1802, for any payments made in the year 1803. He would strike out therefore the 3,600,000 guilders, from which credit is taken since; according to him, credit may be as well taken for monies to be paid six years hence as during the next year—and yet he gives credit for the reimbursement of the 8 per cent and deferred stock payable on the 1st Jan. 1803. Let not the house ascribe this to the generosity of the gentleman—he knew that if credit was not given for the 8th and 2d instalments of those stocks payable on the 1st of Jan. 1803, credit must be taken for the payment of the 7th and 1st instalments of those stocks respectively and the 1st instalment of the subscription loan due the bank paid the 1st Jan. 1802, amounting to 160,000 dolls. more than the sum which he has admitted. He knew that one or the other of those payments must be credited, and he has taken the smallest, although upon his own principle, being payable in 1803, it ought not to be admitted in advance. An objection is however made to allowing credit for the guilders in advance for paying the Dutch debt falling due in the course of the present year. The gentleman seems to rely upon a construction which he gives the law of the last session, and contends that it was the duty of the commissioners to pay for interest and principal of the debt the whole amount of seven million three hundred thousand dollars within the year 1802. Out of what fund did he suppose the necessary advances were to be made for the Dutch debt falling due this year, if they were bound to pay the whole appropriation within the year 1802, and the purchase of bills to meet the debt in Holland, in 1803 was not considered as a payment under the provision of the law. The gentleman knows, as does every member of the house, that provision must be made at least six months beforehand to meet that debt. All our estimates tell us so; all the calculations of the Treasury are bottomed upon it; those to which he has referred expressly say so; at this time we are 9 months in advance, & yet he would construe the law so as to prevent the commissioners from making the provision.—The law explicitly directs them to make good the engagements of the public, in the first place out of the appropriation, and the surplus, after having done so, is applicable at their discretion. But upon this construction, the public engagements would be broken. The commissioners would fail to perform a duty where no discretion is left them, and where the law allows a discretionary exercise of their power, that it seems, they would have none. Mr. R. said, that it appeared to him, the commissioners of the sinking fund had given a tolerable liberal construction to the law which was passed in April by paying 9,300,000 dolls. in the course of that year, if the bank stock were included and eight millions if it were not. Previous provision being necessary for the Dutch debt, the commissioners had taken credit for the last six months of 1802, and the first six months of 1803, instead of 12 months in the year 1802. But if the construction given to the law shall exclude the last period, credit must be given for the payments made in the first six months of 1802. For if it be said that this payment was made out of the bills purchased in 1801, and those bills are charged in the year 1801, although provided for in 1802 for payment due in 1803, must also be credited in the year during which they were purchased. If this credit is to be given when the bills are purchased, then this sum of 3,600,000 guilders must be allowed. But if credit is on the other hand to be given, not at the time of the purchase, but when the bills are paid in Holland, then gentlemen must give credit for the payments made in the first six months of 1802. And wherefore should not these guilders, purchased in 1802, be applied in 1803, be credited in the year 1802, as well as the reimbursement of the 6 per cent, and deferred stocks, payable on the 1st Jan. 1803, be credited, as admitted by the gentleman from Connecticut, to the year 1802?

Mr. Randolph said he would notice the objection that the sum 5,914,606 guilders mentioned in the 7th page of the report was upon estimate. The report was dated on the 3d of February 1803, purchases had been made from Savannah to Portland, and could it be expected that all the accounts of the agents for making those purchases were even received, much less settled, between the 1st of January, 1803, to which period the estimate refers; and the third of the next month.

These bills moreover being applicable the debt falling due in Holland during the present year, until an account is received of the sum actually applied, specifying the amount of the protested bills and this amount shall have been settled at the treasury the exact sum cannot be stated—but although an estimate it cannot properly be called a loose estimate as it has been termed.

With respect to the one hundred and fourteen thousand and some hundred dollars said to be unaccounted for, this must be 'the sundry protested bills and of unexpended balances in the hands of agents,' specified in the report. So far from finding cause of surprise and suspicion at such an unaccounted balance, he was astonished that including protested bills and advances to agents, yet to be recovered or accounted for, so small a sum should appear unaccounted for, on the payment of nine million three hundred thousand dollars, the sum disbursed, inclusive of the bank stock. The purchasers of bills for government are the cashiers of the several banks. Some of these institutions are precluded by their charters—the bank of the United States for example, from making any advance beyond a small amount to government, unless expressly authorised by a positive law. Advances must be made therefore to their cashiers, and although the money may remain in bank, which is effectively the public treasury, although, substantially, not a dollar has been removed, yet lying at the order of the cashiers to enable them to make purchases from time to time, it is considered as advances to them. Gentlemen have complained of unfairness of considering any department as debtor to the amount of advance made to it, because the accounts have not been settled, although every shilling may have been fairly paid for the public service yet this is what they are now doing.

Mr. R. said, that he had no doubt that the money stated to have been paid, had been actually disbursed, because he had all the evidence which the case admitted. When he read a law he could not undertake to answer that the printed copy corresponded, verbatim, with that passed by congress. The committee of enrollment, and those who collated the printed laws, must be relied upon for that. But wishing to give every attainable satisfaction to the house and the public, he hoped the resolution would pass, and he gave notice that, in case it did meet the approbation of the house, he should immediately move for leave for the committee of ways and means to sit during the sitting of the house, and if granted, would convoke them immediately, that the chairman might put his hand to any letter which the mover of the resolution should devise, and that the secretary of the treasury might be enabled to furnish all the information attainable at this period.

(Debate to be Continued.)

* 1st Disbursements on account of the interest of the whole debt

	dolls.	4,065,733 47
2d, Principal, Bank one million two hundred and ninety nine thousand, and Dutch 1,344,000.		
	dolls.	2,634,000
8th. and 2d instalments, old 6 per cent and deferred stocks, respectively payable, 1st Jannary, 1803.		
	dolls.	1,117,869 37
3d. Excess of guilders on hand at the end of the year 1802, beyond those on hand at the end of 1801, equal if rated at 41 cents per guilder, to		
	dolls.	1,476,311 62
		9,293,119 46
Deduct Bank shares, sold,	dolls.	1,287 600
Remainder;	Dolls.	8,005,519 4

From the (N. E.) PALLADIUM.

A very useful pamphlet has recently been published in *Hartford*, entitled, "*Facts are stubborn things, or nine plain questions, with a reply to each address To the people of Connecticut.*" As the 3 first questions relate principally to the polity of that state, we shall, at present, omit them, and begin with the fourth.

"*Why did an opposition exist against the administration of* WASHINGTON & ADAMS.

It will be recollected by those who recur to the adoption of the constitution that it met with a violent opposition in the state conventions. This was particularly the case in the large states. It was long doubtful how the question would be decided in Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. In North Carolina, New-Hampshire and Rhode Island it was at first rejected. Vermont was not then a member of the union, and Kentucky and Tennessee have since been erected into states. In Connecticut, N. Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina and Georgia, it was speedily adopted. Connecticut as was before remarked, clearly saw her future welfare in that constitution—she had suffered enough from her powerful neighbor—she wished such security against oppressive and partial imposts, as she has since experienced. Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York, on the contrary, felt this as a deadly blow to their state pride—to their gigantic strides at national aggrandisement. It was humiliating to the ancient dominion to learn that Delaware was to have an equal vote with her in one important branch of the nation legislature.

It is also obvious that the establishment of the general government, must of necessity, diminish the greatness and grandeur of state officers. Ambition saw no charms in this. Hence Mr. Jefferson who had been governor of Virginia—Gov. Clinton and Mr. Samuel Adams, were among its opposers. This was the fact respecting many other leading men in the several states, and it is a truth, which must have weight in this place, that those men, with few exceptions, who opposed that constitution, have since been found in the ranks of democracy.

When this government went into operation, many great offices were to be bestowed. Ambition here was on fire. The venerable man who then presided filled the offices, with singular wisdom, but all could not be gratified. Six judges of the supreme court were appointed—How many M'Keans tho't themselves worthy candidates for these places? Secretaries were appointed—How many chancellor Livingstons aspired to that dignity?—

[illegible] many fought with anxiety [illegible] Attornies marshals, Collectors, &c [illegible] and how many were sorely disappo[illegible] perhaps fifty where one were gr[illegible] there was an ample field opened [illegible] operation of ambition, not that a[illegible] which strives to excel in doing goo[illegible] an ambition fierce and cruel—im[illegible] opposition—an ambition which [illegible] horing to destroy the reputation [illegible] federalists in Connecticut—which, [illegible] sacy, has been unceasingly in[illegible] misery on man—which has globe[illegible] the fame of Washington, and wh[illegible] lately turned Europe into one great [illegible] ter house of human victims.

The funding system was a meas[illegible] plently oppoled to the feelings [illegible] mbers of Congress from the [illegible] Tho' the debt against the United [illegible] was incurred for the general defen[illegible] therefore a fair debt against the [illegible] yet it was principally owned in P[illegible] vania and the states to the north[illegible] ber. It was not pleasing to th[illegible] did not own it to contribute [illegible] payment. *Patriotism* yielded to [illegible] ness in this instance, as it has [illegible] done in others.

The provisions of the national [illegible] ment were calculated to foster co[illegible] and particularly to augment A[illegible] shipping. The extra duties, wi[illegible] on foreign bottoms, and on goods [illegible] ed in them, among other measure[illegible] tributed greatly to this end. It w[illegible] seen that, without such duties, [illegible] of other nations, would come to [illegible] and transport our produce to fore[illegible] kets. These duties operated to [illegible] this measure and to increase ship b[illegible] this, to the northern states, wa[illegible] ject of great importance. The [illegible] states saw, in this and other reg[illegible] the encreasing wealth of New-[illegible] This was no consolation to them, [illegible] the present congress is attempting [illegible] those duties. The undeniable con[illegible] of a repeal will be, that other nat[illegible] immediately commence carriers fo[illegible] will diminish essentially the w[illegible] New England, and this being wa[illegible] flood by our merchants, there i[illegible] opinion among them on the subje[illegible]

It is surprising that a Connect[illegible] should have any doubts on this [illegible] yet we find Abraham Bishop, [illegible] nishes many creeds for his party [illegible] not one of them has any confiden[illegible] integrity, published a treatise, [illegible] urging that our ships should be [illegible] and other nations become our [illegible] Such a treatise, one would a[illegible] would be as little relished amon[illegible] England merchants and ship bui[illegible] a treatise in favor of repealing t[illegible] distilleries; both are well adapte[illegible] climate of Virginia, where they [illegible] ships, but manufacture much wh[illegible] N. England it is yet deemed mo[illegible] rageous to morals and health, [illegible] conducive to prosperity, to be c[illegible] for the number of our ships, than[illegible] ber of our distilleries.

The war in Europe, which c[illegible] in the French revolution, tende[illegible] ment the opposition of which I a[illegible] ing. France, at this period, b[illegible] fest of new doctrines, on almost e[illegible] ject. All the maxims in politic[illegible] and religion, which had been [illegible] by the wisdom of ages, were c[illegible] ploded. The fascinating theory [illegible] restraints upon the passions, and [illegible] vernment itself were curses, was [illegible] ed. It was proclaimed that a ne[illegible] begun, and the people of the [illegible] were kindly invited to assist Fre[illegible] establish a imllennium, and [illegible] with them in its joys. Self g[illegible] alone was enjoined, and weak [illegible] ed men were assured that they [illegible] to be perfect and Godlike. It [illegible] of the same system to consider G[illegible] tain as in hostility with the re[illegible] world, and that it was the duty [illegible] tions to espouse the cause of Fran[illegible] this common enemy. Genet, [illegible] many of our countrymen, was [illegible] this net of destruction for us, [illegible] to his aid the consideration, th[illegible] our revolution, his nation a[illegible] Every engine was employed to [illegible] passions of Americans to enter [illegible] dreadful controversy. About t[illegible] the famous resolutions of Mr. [illegible] which were always considered as [illegible] duction in reality of Mr. Jeffe[illegible] submitted to Congress. The [illegible] tendency of these was to draw [illegible] bands between us and France, an[illegible] rectly attack Great Britain.

Washington and his council[illegible]

...law many fought with anxiety to be Attornies marshals, Collectors, &c. &c. ...d how many were sorely disappointed? ...haps fifty where one were gratified. ...ere was an ample field opened for the ...eration of ambition, not that ambition ...hich strives to excel in doing good—but ...n ambition fierce and cruel—impatient ...opposition—an ambition which is now ...boring to destroy the reputation of Fe...eralists in Connecticut—which, since the ...ascendancy, has been unceasingly inflicting ...isery on man—which has gibbeted the ...fair fame of Washington, and which has ...ately turned Europe into one great slaughter house of human victims.

The funding system was a measure violently opposed to the feelings of the ...mbers of Congress from the south. Tho' the debt against the United States, was incurred for the general defence, and therefore a fair debt against the union, yet it was principally owned in Pennsylvania and the states to the northward of her. It was not pleasing to those who did not own it to contribute for its payment. *Patriotism* yielded to selfishness in this instance, as it has *sometimes* done in others.

The provisions of the national government were calculated to foster commerce, and particularly to augment American shipping. The extra duties, wisely laid on foreign bottoms, and on goods imported in them, among other measures, contributed greatly to this end. It was foreseen that, without such duties, the ships of other nations, would come to our ports and transport our produce to foreign markets. These duties operated to prevent this measure and to increase ship building; this, to the northern states, was an object of great importance. The southern states saw, in this and other regulations, the encreasing wealth of New-England. This was no consolation to them. Hence the present congress is attempting to repeal those duties. The undeniable consequence of a repeal will be, that other nations will immediately commence carriers for us; this will diminish essentially the wealth of New England, and this being well understood by our merchants, there is but one opinion among them on the subject.

It is surprising that a Connecticut man should have any doubts on this question, yet we find Abraham Bishop, who furnishes many creeds for his party, though not one of them has any confidence in his integrity, published a treatise, strongly urging that our ships should be destroyed, and other nations become our carriers. Such a treatise, one would apprehend, would be as little relished among the N. England merchants and ship builders, as a treatise in favor of repealing the tax on distilleries; both are well adapted for the climate of Virginia, where they build few ships, but manufacture much whiskey. In N. England it is yet deemed more advantageous to morals and health, and more conducive to prosperity, to be celebrated for the number of our ships, than the number of our distilleries.

The war in Europe, which originated in the French revolution, tended to augment the opposition of which I am speaking. France, at this period, broached a set of new doctrines, on almost every subject. All the maxims in politics, morals and religion, which had been sanctioned by the wisdom of ages, were openly exploded. The fascinating theory, that all restraints upon the passions, and that government itself were curses, was advocated. It was proclaimed that a new era had begun, and the people of the U. States were kindly invited to assist Frenchmen to establish a imllennium, and participate with them in its joys. Self government alone was enjoined, and weak and wicked men were assured that they were soon to be perfect and Godlike. It was a part of the same system to consider Great Britain as in hostility with the rest of the world, and that it was the duty of all nations to espouse the cause of France against this common enemy. Genet, aided by many of our countrymen, was spreading this net of destruction for us, by calling to his aid the consideration, that during our revolution, his nation assisted us. Every engine was employed to excite the passions of Americans to enter into this dreadful controversy. About this period the famous resolutions of Mr. Madison, which were always considered as the production in reality of Mr. Jefferson, were submitted to Congress. The obvious tendency of these was to draw closer the bands between us and France, and to indirectly attack Great Britain.

Washington and his councile, saw, in this enchanting system—this fascinating French theory, nothing but mischief. He saw that, under the specious garb of attempting to ameliorate the condition of man, a wild and intemperate attack was made, on the peace, order and happiness of the world. Instead therefore of listening to the voice which endeavored to allure the United States into that terrible vortex of politics, he resisted every attempt to produce a partiality for either of the contending parties, and established, with the strictest good faith, an upright and dignified neutrality. Here he incurred the keen resentment of French philosophers and their dutiful disciples. Hence we find that during the first four years of his presidency, war was proclaimed against him and his measures, in a newspaper, printed by one Frenean, who was then secretary to Mr. Jefferson."

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.

Monday last, being Prince William court day, the votes of that county were taken for a representative in Congress, for the District composed of the counties of Prince William, Loudoun and Fairfax—The condidates were

Democratic.	*Republican.*
Richard Brent, 194	Joseph Lewis, 56.

We congratulate the friends of *true* republicanism on the great decrease of Democracy in that county, on every former election, for some years past, the Democratic Candidate has had a majority of very near two hundred. On Monday next the votes will be taken in Loudoun county, when we confidently hope the cause of Reublicanism will have to boast a majority of from two to three hundred, which will ensure Mr. Lewis' election, as the county of Fairfax (if we may judge from hearsay) will be equally divided.

Mr. Snowden——The lurking manner in which "A subscriber" addressed the citizens, in the Advertiser of Monday last, reminds me of some adventures (not inapplicable) in my continental services for the rights of man, when we had to hunt the tories from their hiding places—Now, should the Subscriber wish to avoid a proper contempt for his baseness, let him lie close, and wound, though with falsehood, in the dark, until he is detected by the light of truth.

JOHN LONGDEN.

April 5.

The following interesting account of a most barbarous and atrocious robbery has been communicated to us by a respectable correspondent at Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

The unhappy sufferer is a young lady, about eighteen years of age, by the name of Esther M'Dowell. The history of her misfortunes is thus related by our correspondent.

Miss M'Dowell is the daughter & only child of Dr. John M'Dowell, who, about three years since, removed from Montreal to Kentucky, where he had purchased an estate. He left this daughter to reside with an aged aunt who has since died and left her niece heir to a considerable property. Upon the death of her aunt, the young lady expressed to her father a wish to remove and reside with her parents in Kentucky. Accordingly he sent a man, who had been brought up from infancy in his family, and in whose fidelity and honor he had the most implicit confidence, to conduct her home. She proceeded with him from Montreal, and arrived in the neighbourhood of Williamsport on Monday evening, the 21st March instant. During the day, the villain had taken pains to avoid observation as much as possible by leaving the public road and passing thro' obscure and unfrequented paths. They continued to travel till about ten o'clock in the evening, when he suddenly dismounted, dragged the lady from her horse, and presenting a pistol to her breast, demanded her money, and threatened to murder her if she attempted to give an alarm. She implored his mercy, offering him all she possessed upon the condition of sparing her life. At that instant he tore off her bonnet, and gagged her mouth to prevent her from speaking. He then proceeded to strip her of every article of cloathing, & tying her hands behind her, made her fast to a tree while he packed up her apparel in the saddle bags. Having done this, he removed her to a more distant part of the woods, & tying her fast to a tree in a close thicket, made off with the horses and all the property that she had with her.

In this deplorable situation she remained entirely naked, exposed to the severe cold of the night until about break of day, when by her struggles, she loosened herself from the tree, and with much difficulty made her way through the woods to a house about eighty rods distant, where she was kindly received, and supplied with such things as were immediately necessary. It was not until after a considerable time that she was able to speak and relate the particulars of the disaster.

She is now, as our correspondent informs, at the house of the Rev. Isaac Grier, who lives near the place were the inhuman crime was perpetrated. Though nearly a hundred persons have been engaged in pursuit of the villian we are sorry to say that no certain intelligence has been obtained. A description of the perpetrator, and of the property lost will be found in the following advertisement.

(Gaz. U. S.)

200 Dols. Reward, for apprehending
BENJAMIN CONNET.

He is about 22 years of age; of a middle size, swarthy complexion; has long black hair, tied with a ribbon: has a remarkable large mole above his left eye brow, which he takes pains to conceal by suffering his hair to grow long upon his forehead: had on a light coloured great coat, a blue strait coat, swansdown jacket, light coloured cassimere pantaloons; took with him two horses, one of which is grey, the other black, and about four years old; a woman's saddle new, with a piece of bear-skin fastened to the seat; and two portmanteaus or saddlebags, in one of which were upwards of one thousand Guineas. He took also a gold watch with the owner's name, Esther M'Dowel, at full length on the inside of the case and the initial letters of her farther's name J. M. on the outside.

Any person that will apprehend the villian and secure him so that he may be brough to justice, shall receive the above reward and all expences paid by

ESTHER M' DOWELL.

The Exchange of Tobacco for Women.

Virginia, so named, in honor of Elizabeth the Virgin Queen of England was the eldest sister among the British American colonies; and she has never been scrupulous in claiming, from her younger sisters, the full amount of respect and homage, that belongs to her seniority. The first *effective* settlement of this "Ancient Dominion," as Virginia has been called, was in the year 1609; thirteen years before the settlement of Plymouth in N. England. The emigrants came over to Virginia, not by pairs, as the creatures went into the Ark, but without wives and families; and were mere adventurers in quest of wealth, who determined as soon as their fortunes should be made, to return to England. As this determination, carried into effect, might have been fatal to the colony, Sir Edwin Sandys in order to attach the colonists to the soil, and prevent their return, advised the proprietors in England to send them over a cargo of young women and to exchange these *necessaries of life* for tobacco. This prudent advice was followed; and accordingly in the year 1620, ninety girls were sent to the Virginia planters at one time. A freight of sixty more was sent the next year. A species of commerce so highly advantageous was not declined by the planters. The love of *women* in this instance, completely triumphed over sordid avarice, insomuch that files of gallant Virginians were to be seen, carrying down to the ship with a hasty step, their bundles of tobacco, and after making the exchange, conducting home their dear spouses. At first the value of a wife was estimated at one hundred and twenty pounds of tobacco; but as the sale of this precious commodity was rapid, the price soon rose to an hundred and fifty pounds. Indeed it reflects no small degree of honour upon the generosity of the gallantry of the planter that they should voluntarily give such prices for their wives; especially when it is considered that King James of England, who was so bitter an enemy to smoking, that with his own royal hand he wrote, a book against it, and prohibited the Virginians from raising tobacco beyond the annual quantity of one hundred pounds each. Under these circumstances, the purchase of a wife must have cost a planter fifty per cent more than his whole tobacco crop, for a single year.

It would seem that some of the planters were under the necessity of purchasing their wives on credit; and in order to prevent evasions of payment, which otherwise might likely have happened, especially if they found themselves cheated in their bargains, the general assembly enacted, that "the price of a wife should have the precedence of all other debts, in recovery and payment, because (says the assembly) of all kinds of merchandise, this was the most desirable." In fact, though *bona fide* debts have not always been recoverable by law in Virginia; yet, in this instance of "the most desirable kind of merchandise," the legislature, much to its honor, solemnly ordained that, in case of the purchase of a wife on credit, the purchaser should pay the tobacco, even to the last ounce, that he had contracted to give for her.

The memory of such a remarkable piece of history as I have been relating, ought, I think, to be perpetuated by some public monument. As wool is the *staple* of Britain and the prime source of its wealth, it has been a custom, time out of mind, for the first Lord of the Treasury to sit upon a wool sack; and with equal, if not greater propriety, might not the Speaker of the Virginia Assembly be seated upon a sack of tobacco; seeing this odiferous plant has not only been the staple of commerce in the ancient dominion. But also the basis of population.

(Balance.)

Our *Belles*, like the Hottentot Fashionables, adopt great simplicity, in their dress: Put off the *bear skin* and the *bare skin* remains! Thus every beauty is a *Bell Sauvage!*

It is a curious fact, in regard to the cure of the plague, that a French soldier of artillery being delirious under the infection, in Egypt, threw himself into the Nile; in which, without drowning, he remained full half an hour before he could be taken out; and that, in consequence of the immersion, he soon recovered entirely from the disease.

A French soldier being mortally wounded in Egypt the surgeon ventured to tell him he could not possibly recover. "Where is the danger Sir," said the man; "Because," replied the surgeon, "the brain is injured." "Then you are a fool, and know nothing about it," returned the fellow, with a characteristic facetiousness unusual in a person having but a few hours to live; "for if I had ever had any brains, I should not have come here"

Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, on Thursday the 28th day of April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

Sundry Building Lots,

SITUATED on the corner of Washington and Cameron streets, with sundry Buildings thereon; at which time the pavement will be completed round the said lots.

Also,

That whole square, with five framed HOUSES thereon, either in lots from 36 to 25 feet front by 100 and 110 feet deep; a fifteen feet alley to each lot, or the whole square, as may best suit the purchasers.

It is pleasantly situated on Oronocco, Alfred, Patrick, and Pendleton streets, laying between John Dundas and John Potts, Esquires, houses. A part of the purchase can be taken in goods, the terms of payment will be more particularly made known on the day of Sale.

JOHN BOGUE.

April 6. co. ds.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, in the City of Washington, on Monday evening last, the 21st inst. a handsome, well made, *dark sorrel Mare*, with a saddle and bridle: The mare is about 14½ hands high, about 6 years old, has a small white spot behind the right ear under the bridle, some white upon one of der hind legs. A man (with evident signs of guilt) crossed George Town Ferry and rode off post haste, and was traced near Colchester the same evening.

The above reward will be given on delivery of the mare and thief, or *Fifteen Dollars* for the mare.

EBENEZER NESMITH,
near the Navy Yard.

City of Washington,
March 25. eo

A few barrels

CLOVER SEED,

Juſt received, and for ſale by
PHINEAS JANNEY.
April 4. 3td

PROPOSALS
For Publiſhing by Subſcription,
MODERN GEOGRAPHY.
A DESCRIPTION
OF THE
EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, AND COLONIES,
WITH THE
OCEANS, SEAS, AND ISLES,
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD;
Including the moſt recent diſcoveries and political alterations, digeſted on a new plan.
BY JOHN PINKERTON.
THE ASTRONOMICAL INTRODUCTION
BY THE REV. S. VINCE, A. M. F. R. S.
And plumian profeſſor of aſtronomy, and experimental philoſophy, in the Univerſity of Cambridge.
WITH NUMEROUS MAPS,
Drawn under the direction, and with the lateſt improvements, of Arrowſmith, and engraved by the beſt artiſts.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be compriſed in two octave volumes, of about 800 pages each, and a quarto Atlas, containing all the Maps.

It will be printed on a fine paper and new type.

The price to ſubſcribers will be nine dollars, neatly bound and lettered. Each volume will be delivered as ſoon as finiſhed, and no money required until the delivery.

It will be put to preſs as ſoon as four hundred ſubſcribers are obtained.

Thoſe gentlemen who may be deſirous of promoting the circulation of this important work, may have one copy gratis, by procuring and accounting for the ſubſcription of ſix.

In order to produce an immediate encouragement to the undertaking, the ſum at which ſubſcribers will receive their books is conſiderably under that which will be charged to non-ſubſcribers.

Subſcribers received by ROBERT and JOHN GRAY, King-Street, where a ſpecimen of the work may be ſeen.

[illegible] F 28. d

Juſt Received,
A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT
VENISON HAMS,
For ſale by
T. SIMMS.

Juſt received and for Sale by
JOSEPH DYSON,
A QUANTITY OF
FRESH ORANGES,
By the hundred or ſmaller quantity.
Jan. 19. d

T. SIMMS—*has for Sale,*
SALT,
For the fiſheries; ſome excellent Bacon, and firſt quality Segars.
Mar[illegible] 22 d

Juſt received, and for ſale,
By Robert and John Gray,
[*Price 25 Cents*]
Negro Slavery Unjuſtifiable.
A SERMON.
By ALEX. M'LEOD, A. M. Paſtor of the reformed Congregation, in the City of New-York.
Feb. 5. d

Notice.

ALL perſons having claims on the eſtate of the late Mrs. Martha Waſhington, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts properly proved; and thoſe perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment.

THOMAS PETER,
Acting Executor.
March 3. 2aw

Tan Bark Wanted.

THE ſubſcribers want to purchaſe a large quantity of Tan Bark, for which they will give a generous price, if delivered in good order. Apply to
EZRA KINSEY and Co.
ISAAC SHREVE,
Or ROBERT KIRK.

For Sale—Spaniſh Hides, Tanners' Oil and Hatters' Wool.

E. KINSEY and Co.
March 1. 2aw8t

Public Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale on Monday the ſecond day of next month,
That HOUSE and LOT on Prince Street in which Mr. Thomas Williams now lives.

Alſo, that large and valuable LOT ſituated on the corner of Prince and Waſhington ſtreets, on which is a two ſtory frame HOUSE occupied by Mr. Amos Alexander. There is a ground rent of *Thirty Dollars* per annum on the laſt mentioned property. The terms of payment will be one fourth ready money, and the other three thirds in ſix, twelve and eighteen months.

April 4. eods

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.
Has for Sale on low terms, at his ſtore, corner of Prince and Union ſtreets,
1700 buſhels Cadiz SALT,
Firſt quality Ruſſia Cordage, aſſorted,
Old Sable Iron,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
Pepper and Caſſia,
Boxes freſh Raiſins,
Sherry, Malaga, and Catalonia } WINES.
Barcelona Brandy,
Hyſon Skin, and Souchong Teas,
Bales India Cottons, Checks and Callicoes,
China and Longee romal Handkerchiefs,
A few pieces Scotch Oſnaburgs,
Mould and dipt Candles,
Red Soal Leather,
A few pieces elegant Furniture.
March 17 eo

To Rent,
For one or more Years,
A STORE HOUSE ſituated at Fairfax Court Houſe, which, from the great reſort of people, is thought to be a very good ſtand for a Retail Store. For terms apply to Mr. John Ratcliff, living at the place, or the ſubſcriber.

RICHD. RATCLIFF.
Feb. 2. 2aw

Wanted to Hire Immediately,
ABOUT 40 hands, 12 hewers and 8 waggons and teams. Employment may be had 3 months, or more, by application to J. and M. Scholfield, Alexandria, Iſſachar Scholfield, Walter or Wm. Lindſey, near Colcheſter, or Henry Woodrow, at Aquia.

N. B. Hands are to bring axes and hewers broad axes.

Feb. 7 2aw

A great bargain in Land.

Will be ſold at the Coffee Houſe in Alexandria, on Wedneſday the 1ſt of June next,
A valuable tract of Land lying on the waters of the Occoquan River, about three miles from Mr. Ellicott's Mills; containing five hundred and twenty ſix acres, as by Deed of a General Warrantee bearing date the [illegible] February, 1802, from the late Charles Turner to the ſubſcribers. This Land is well adapted to corn, wheat and tobacco, and is well timbered of the growth of oak, hickory, and poplar; and the improvements are a comfortable dwelling houſe, kitchen, ſmoak houſe, ſtables, &c. &c. with ſeveral fine ſprings of water, together with a fine flouriſhing young orchard of peach and apple trees, and the ſituation conſidered remarkably healthy

Any perſon wiſhing to view the land, may be ſhewn it by applying to Edward Waſhington Eſquire, who now has it in poſſeſſion, until Chriſtmas next, when it will be delivered up to the purchaſer.

The advantage of cutting Cord Wood from this land is very great, there being a great abundance and navigation near at hand.

The terms of ſale will be for approved paper, payment at two, four and ſix months.

WM. NEWTON,
J. MUNCASTER,
EZEK. SMOOT, } *Truſtees.*
March 5. 2aw

Valuable Property and Caſh,
TO BE DISPOSED OF
FOR WET & DRY GOODS.

The moieties of two large tracts of LAND lying on Sandy river, in the county of Kenhawa, ſtate of Virginia, the title papers of which are ready and immediate conveyance may be made. To this property are attached *Two Thouſand Dollars* in Caſh, to be diſpoſed of in the ſame manner. Theſe lands are repreſented to be valuable, and will be parted with at nearly the coſt of warrants and original charges. Neceſſity compels this property to be offered for ſale, that a dividend may take place with thoſe intereſted, ſome of whom much want their proportion of the money therein veſted.

To view the plats, title papers, &c. call on Mr. Groverman.

Feb. 24. 2aw3in

A New and Practical Work.

A PROPOSAL,
By William Y. Birch, & Abraham Small, of the City of Philadelphia,
FOR PUBLISHING IN VOLUMES,
BY SUBSCRIPTION,
THAT USEFUL AND POPULAR WORK,
THE
Domeſtic Encyclopædia,
OR, A
DICTIONARY OF FACTS,
AND
USEFUL KNOWLEDGE:
COMPREHENDING
A conciſe view of the lateſt diſcoveries, inventions, and improvements, chiefly applicable to rural and domeſtic economy.
TOGETHER WITH
Deſcriptions of the moſt intereſting objects of nature and art; the hiſtory of men and animals, in a ſtate of health or diſeaſe; and practical hints reſpecting the arts and manufactures, both familiar and commercial.
Illuſtrated with numerous Engravings and Cuts.
By A. F. M. WILLICH, A. M.
Author of the Lectures on Diet and Regimen, &c. &c.
FIRST AMERICAN EDITION,
With additions, applicable to the preſent ſituation of the U. States,
By JAMES MEASE M. D.
Fellow of the American Philoſophical Society,
And Correſponding Member of the Literary and Phil. Soc. at Manchester.

From the above general contents of the work, it will be eaſily conceived that the nature of the Domeſtic Encyclopædia is peculiarly adapted to the preſent wants of the United States. Perhaps it contains a greater number of uſeful facts than have ever appeared in the compaſs of four moderate volumes. No pains, trouble, or expence appear to have been ſpared to render this economical dictionary as complete as the preſent advancement of agriculture, gardening, of the ſimple arts and manufactures, as well as the imperfect ſtate of medical ſcience, would reſpectively admit. It includes almoſt every object more or leſs connected with rural, domeſtic, and animal economy. Hence the reader will find numerous experiments related, many hundreds of which have not before been publiſhed in the Engliſh language.

With regard to the additions, the editor will obſerve, that no exertions ſhall be wanting on his part, to render the work as complete as poſſible to the people of this country—The diſeaſes common or prevalent therein, with the moſt approved methods of prevention and cure, ſhall be particularly detailed—An account ſhall be given of all the diſcoveries which have been made in the United States; and many Machines for diminiſhing labour, which are peculiar thereto, ſhall be deſcribed, and illuſtrated in Plates—In ſhort, every uſeful fact in rural and domeſtic economy, omitted by Dr. Willich, and which may be known to the editor, ſhall be inſerted: and in order to take advantage of progreſſing improvements, arrangements have been made to have all the periodical works on the above ſubjects, forwarded as ſoon as publiſhed in England or France.

The Publiſhers have but little to add for themſelves; knowing, that profeſſions generally are, and perhaps, ought to be, in a great meaſure, unavailing, they refer the Public to the books they have already publiſhed. They have given to the world two editions of Dr. Ruſſell's Modern Europe, within the laſt three years; the manner, therefore, in which they execute their undertakings, can be aſcertained. In the preſent work, if they do not advance much, they pledge themſelves not to degenerate. It ſhall be printed in the firſt ſtyle of uniformity and taſte. The Paper ſhall be ſuperfine; and the Engravings at leaſt equal to thoſe in the London copy.

Conditions.

I. *It ſhall be printed in five handſome octavo volumes. One volume ſhall be delivered every three months. Price to ſubſcribers,* two dollars and fifty cents *per volume, in boards, payable on delivery.*

II. *The firſt volume ſhall appear on the firſt of April,* 1803, *and a volume regularly every three months afterwards.*

III. *It may be had in one delivery when finiſhed, at* twelve dollars and fifty cents, *in boards, or* fifteen dollars *well bound, payable on the delivery of the books. It will, however, be only obtained at theſe prices, by thoſe who give the publiſhers their names during the proceſs of the work to take it when finiſhed.*

N. B. The public will pleaſe to take notice, that the amount in price of this improved and extended work, is not higher than the London work in four volumes.

☞ Subſcriptions to the above work will be received by Samuel Biſhop and by James Kennedy, ſen. Alexandria.

March 19. 2aw 4w

Notice.

Whereas Joſeph Cary did by Deed of Truſt, dated the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1800, convey to the ſubſcribers, for the benefit of the creditors, all his property real and perſonal of every deſcription, we thereby give notice, that by and with the advice and conſent of the creditors, we have appointed Mr. *John M'Iver*, our agent and attorney in fact, who is fully authoriſed and empowered to collect and receive all debts due to the ſaid Cary, either in his individual capacity or otherwiſe.

JOHN FOSTER,
G. DENEALE.

In purſuance of ſaid power I hereby call upon all perſons who are indebted to Joſeph Cary, either in his individual capacity or otherwiſe, to make immediate payment, and ſuch as have claims againſt the ſaid Cary, are requeſted to lodge the ſame with me.

JOHN M'IVER,
Agent and Attorney in Fact for the Truſtees of Joſeph Cary.
March 4. 2aw12t

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
County of Alexandria, ſſ.
NOVEMBER TERM, 1802.

Alexander & Allison, comp. *againſt* *Jacob Harman & W. Davis, trading under the Firm of Harman & Davis, Wm. Mitchell & Robert Brown Jamieſon.* detts. } In Chancery.

This ſuit abates as to the plaintiff Alexander; and the defendants Harman and Davis, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the ſaid Harman and Davis are not inhabitants of this diſtrict, on motion of ſaid complainant, by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendants, Harman and Davis, do appear here on the firſt day of June court next, and enter their appearance to this ſuit, and give ſecurity for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants, Wm. Mitchell and Robert Brown Jamieſon do not pay away, convey, or ſecrete the debts by them owing to, or the eſtate or effects in their hands belonging to the ſaid abſent defendants Harman and Davis, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith publiſhed for two months ſucceſſively, in one of the public newſpapers publiſhed in this county; and that another copy be poſted at the front door of the Court Houſe of the ſaid county.

A copy,
Teſt, G. DENEALE, Clerk.
March 1e. 1aw2m

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 24th of Dec. 1803, a Negro Slave, named *Jacob*, about 30 years of age, rather of a yelloviſh complexion: he is a ſtout, luſty fellow, five feet eleven inches high; *his foot is twelve inches and a quarter long;* he has a very large noſe, a big buſhy head, he has a ſmall ſcar on the out ſide of his right leg juſt below his knee, another on the ſame ſide of his thigh juſt above his knee, occaſioned by a burn; his cloathing, when he went away from me, were a dark drab coloured coarſe cloth, his coat was lapelled with large buttons on it, a pair of overalls of the ſame cloth, white yarn ſtockings, Virginia cotton ſhirt and felt hat; he may be very apt to change his clothing, and very likely may have a forged paſs; he has a wife at Mr. George Wiſe's, in Alexandria, and very likely he is lurking about that place, Maſters of veſſels and others are hereby forewarned from harboring or carrying him off at their peril. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and ſecures him in jail, ſo that I get him again, or delivers him to me in Stafford county, near Muddy creek, ſhall receive the above reward.

ROBERT LAING.
March 18. 1aw5w

FOR SALE,

THE Lot with the HOUSE thereon at the ſouth eaſt corner of Cameron and Alfred Sreets late the Property of Thomas Richards—Alſo ſeveral vacant LOTS adjoining thereto on Alfred Street between Cameron and King Streets. The Houſe is pleaſantly ſituated and in good order for the accommodation of a Family.—If not ſold before the 1ſt of November, it will be rented.

WILLIAM CRAIK.
Sept. 30. twc.

FOR SALE,

For ready money, or a note negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria, payable at a ſhort date,

A young, ſtrong Negro Man.

For terms apply to the Printer.
March 15. 2aw8t

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S. SNOWDEN